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BRITISH PATROLS RAID POSITIONS

London, Dec. 25, 3:25 p. m.—The official British statement on operations on the Macedonian front issued under Sunday's date, is as follows: "On Saturday we raided an enemy position northwest of Seres on the Struma front. Our aircraft successfully bombed the enemy's mainline trench between Lake Doiran and Doldzei, inflicting serious loss and destroying several gun emplacements."

COLONEL APPLEGATE, PROMINENT ELK, DIES

Salt Lake, Dec. 25.—Word of the death of Colonel C. L. Applegate, prominent Elk and her some years a resident of Salt Lake, has been received at the Elk's club here. Colonel Applegate died on a railroad train December 26th. He was traveling to his home in Owensboro, Ky., on his way from Newport, Va., where he had charge of the construction of the new Elk's home. He was about 70 years of age.

Colonel Applegate lived in Salt Lake for several years, leaving here in 1914 to return to Owensboro. A son, William Applegate, was in business here for some years. He is now in California. Another son, Clark, is a resident of New York. The widow lives in Owensboro, where the funeral was held Saturday.

Colonel Applegate was best exalted ruler of the Owensboro lodge and for the six years preceding his death a grand trustee of the grand lodge of the order. He was a life member of the Salt Lake lodge, but held no office here.

He was well known in Salt Lake, both as an Elk and as a mining and real estate man.

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The Big Saw — See —

BOMB AT HOME OF GOV. SPRY

Supposed to be an Attempt to Assassinate Chief Executive.

Salt Lake, Dec. 26.—The discovery of a bomb in his front yard yesterday morning frustrated what is regarded by police authorities as a plot to assassinate Gov. William Spry and his family and destroy his home. The bomb was found at 8 o'clock buried in the snow on the sidewalk leading to the governor's front porch, and three feet from the porch steps, directly in the path the governor followed when he returned home at 3 o'clock yesterday from a trip to Washington.

Police officials characterize the bomb as a deadly missile, powerful enough to have wrecked not only the governor's home, but adjoining houses, had it been exploded by concussion or friction, their theory is the plotters expected the governor to step or stumble over the bomb as he approached the steps.

Richard F. Neesen, local agent for the Burlington Route, whose home adjoins that of Governor Spry, uncovered the bomb while he was sweeping the snow from Governor Spry's walk. A wire handle protruding through the white crust attracted his attention. He carried the bomb to the back yard. Sheriff John S. Corliss was notified, and he with other deputies and State Chemist Herman Harms made an examination of the infernal machine.

With the finding of the bomb, officers explain the explosion Sunday night at the home of James E. Jennings, which is directly in the rear of the governor's home. The attempted destruction of the Spry home and the explosion at the Jennings residence were planned by the same men, officers believe. Chief of Police J. Parley White ascribes the work to the I. W. W.

The Police Theory. The explosion at the Jennings home, according to police theory, was intended merely to attract the guards on duty at the governor's home to the scene of the explosion to give the would-be assassins opportunity to "plant" the bomb in the governor's yard without detection.

Isaac Emery, deputy sheriff, who was on guard at the Spry home Saturday night, rushed from his post through the back yard when he heard the report of the explosion at the Jennings home. While he was away it is believed the plotters, who apparently had been lurking in the vicinity, planted the infernal machine in the governor's yard.

The bomb is sixteen inches high and weighs about ten pounds. It is constructed of gun cotton, picric acid, nitro glycerine, dynamite and gunpowder. Experts say it would have exploded either from friction, by being kicked or stepped upon or from crystallization of the nitro glycerine caused by the cold. Another theory is that the picric acid would have eaten through a layer of metal to the gun cotton, which also would have resulted in explosion.

Covering the entire machine is a thick casing of plaster, loaded with iron bolts and nuts. The interior is made of thin brass and several lead pipes divided into compartments in which the explosives are retained.

Post Reward of \$500.

After discovery of the bomb friends of Governor Spry posted a reward of \$500 with Chief White for information.

BIG MEN OF FRENCH CABINET PROVIDE MONEY AND MUNITIONS TO CARRY ON WAR



M. Albert Thomas on a visit to the front and (insert) M. Alexander Ribot.

After Premier Briand these two men have the most important posts in the new French cabinet. Both are members of the war council of five. As minister of finance Ribot must raise the money to carry on the war. As minister of national manufactures, Thomas is charged with the duty of supplying the French armies with munitions and transports.

tion that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the deed.

Every available man in the sheriff's office and police department began a campaign to run down the would-be assassins. In an all-day search, however, the officers say they were unable to find a clew.

On the theory that the plot was instigated by members of the I. W. W. to avenge the execution of Joseph Hillstrom, the police last night arrested six members of the organization and are holding them in jail for investigation. Four were arrested in a shack at Ninth South and Jordan river, and the other two were taken in custody in Murray. They gave their names as Edward Till, Charles and John Eselius and Oscar and Robert Erickson.

Chief White said last night that two of the men had been positively identified as having been seen Saturday night in the northeast part of the city shortly before the explosion at the Jennings home.

It was at the home of the Eselius brothers in Murray that Joseph Hillstrom was found suffering from a bullet wound in his arm. The men are said to have taken an active part in the demonstrations against the execution of Hillstrom. The Erickson brothers are also known to have been present friends of the dead I. W. W. leader.

Asked about the discovery of the bomb, Governor Spry said: "The incident itself had transpired, but the excitement attendant on it was still on when I got home in the afternoon."

"As to the bomb itself, it was an ugly looking thing. The deed was directly in line with the threats that had been made since the Hillstrom case. I have no doubt in my own mind that the bomb was placed on the path in front of the door by the I. W. W."

"It was so arranged that it could not be exploded safely by concussion. It must have been left there for me to stumble over, as no fuse was attached. The bomb was roughly concocted, but was nevertheless the work of a real mechanic."

"I think it likely the guard at my home will be increased."

"How do you feel about the attempts on your life?" the governor was asked.

"I don't feel at all good," answered Mr. Spry. "I can't leave home—that would be absurd. It is a nasty situation, but I must face it as best I can."

"Will your leaving the governor's office lighten the situation any?" was asked.

"No," said Governor Spry. "It will only eccentuate matters. I fear, it is more difficult to 'get' a governor than a private citizen, and I must take my chances—I can't hide."

CHEER FOR THE BRITISH ARMY

With the British Armies in France, Dec. 25, via London, 6:45 p. m.—(From a staff correspondent of The Associated Press).—Christmas has sent a throb of good cheer to all the British armies in the battle lines of France and wherever a British soldier ate his Christmas dinner today, whether in the front fire trenches or in the secluded security of the reserve camps, enthusiastic toasts were offered to king and emperor and to the coming new year, which Britons confidently believe will bring victory to the entire allied cause.

The soldiers from overseas, the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and Africans, drank somewhat wistfully to the folks at home, but soon shook away any tendency to homesickness in the sturdy work of war, for war, grim and determined, went forward today as relentlessly as yesterday, and as it will tomorrow.

The Christmas carols, which rose up from all parts of the world, were not far-reaching enough this year to muffle the roar of angry guns or shut out the unceasing song of flying shells.

It was a Christmas of bounteous plenty along the British front and the soldiers in the field were joyously immune from the three-course dinners prescribed for the British Isles. Each individual company of the vast army organization had a jubilant Christmas spread and there was much rivalry in the elaborateness of the camp menus.

The members of the various companies pooled their assets, both edible and monetary, and the canteens and small French shops which persist and prosper in the war zone were called on for all their sweets and delicacies. Mess halls were splendidly decorated, in many instances with holly and mistletoe and paper flowers made by the soldiers themselves, many of the flowers being worked into Christmas mottoes.

At various places along the lines bands visited the mess halls, giving concerts for the soldiers. The Young Men's Christian association and other organizations arranged entertainments and special programs prevailed in the movie halls and soldiers' theatres, most of the latter being battered French barns and shell holes barricaded against the wintry blasts and the noise of battle waging not far away.

Every British soldier had his individual plum pudding, this particularly indispensable item of the Christmas bill-of-fare having been looked after by the London newspapers, which raised in the neighborhood of 100,000 pounds for their purchase.

Where conditions permitted, as many of the men as possible were relieved from front line duty for dinner, but in the mid-ditches of the Somme and in other sectors Christmas dinner, steaming hot, was carried up through the communicating trenches, sometimes under the pelting shots, up to the men held by duty at the outposts of war.

Some of the men serving the big guns chalked satirical greetings on the shells before firing them: "If it's a dead shell and doesn't explode," explained a gunner, "Brother Boche can read what we think of him. On the other hand, if it does its duty, he'll know without reading."

This third Christmas of the British armies in France was vastly different from its two predecessors, especially the first, when only a pitiful handful of the original expeditionary force was left to form a thin khaki line against the gray-clad enemy. The field army was then so small that King George personally sent a Christmas package to everyone. The multiplication of that army of tens of thousands into the present force of so many millions has somewhat altered the situation.

The news of President Wilson's peace note had percolated throughout the army by today, but it cannot be said to have been favorably received. While it can be truthfully said that officers and men alike realize the hardships of the coming winter, all appear eager for a new offensive in the spring and say that they can make that offensive decisive.

NET INCOME OF THE RAILROADS

More Than a Third Higher Than in the Banner Year Year of 1913.

Washington, Dec. 25.—More than \$1,000,000,000 net income from operations was made by the railroads of the country during the year now closing. The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics gathered by the interstate commerce commission, complete for nine months and made the basis for calculation for the entire year, indicate that the total net income from operations will be approximately \$1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns show \$785,558,268. Even this does not represent the full amount, as roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

The estimate—\$1,098,000,000—is regarded by officials as conservative. It makes no allowance for normal increase in business during the last three months of the year—returns for which are unavailable—but places the income for October, November and December at the same figure as for July, August and September. There is no question, officials say, but that there will be an increase; the only doubt is as to its size.

Analysis of the returns for the first nine months shows a startling increase from January to September, amounting to more than 67 per cent. Thus, net income in January, \$64,915,284, had mounted to \$107,910,814 in September, an increase of nearly \$43,000,000.

For the first nine months of the year, the commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,654,829,647 from all sources of operation, the chief items of which were as follows:

Various Items of Expense.
Freight, \$1,875,019,990; passenger traffic, \$522,103,907; mails, \$45,348,609; from express companies, \$65,089,474; incidentals—dining and buffet car service, operation of hotels and restaurants, sale of vending privileges on trains and at stations, parcel rooms at stations, demurrage, storage of freight and baggage, telegraph and telephone wires leased to other companies, operation of grain elevators, etc.—\$80,414,597; and all other transportation charges, \$76,087,611. The last item embraces sleeping and parlor car service; freight on milk, which has virtually an express service; switching charges and the operation of special trains.

This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach \$3,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operations has the roads had so great a gross income.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$182,881,269 in January, expenses had increased to \$203,235,394 in September, approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months period for which returns are available are as follows:

Maintenance of way, \$320,167,526; maintenance of equipment, \$441,750,099; transportation, \$858,973,536; traffic, \$46,679,422; miscellaneous operations, \$19,904,769; general expenses, including administration, \$61,996,428. All operating expenses totaled \$1,774,160,022.

On the same basis, the year's expenses will approximate \$2,346,066,990, leaving net revenues from operations, \$1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroad's net tax bill, approximately \$155,825,549, and had debts—down on the books as uncollectable revenue—approximately \$965,928, a total of \$156,591,474.

Miles in Operation.

About 230,500 miles of railroad were in operation during the year. In the first months the total fell below 230,000; during the latter part of the year it exceeded 230,000. Using 230,000 as an average, returns show that for every mile of road operated in the country the railroads will receive this year approximately \$15,655, in gross receipts, and a net income of \$4,774, or a little more than 30 per cent of the gross.

Compared with previous earnings, net income for 1916 shows an increase of more than 52 per cent over the first nine months of 1915.

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cal year of 1915; 59 per cent over 1914, and 34 per cent over 1913.

Wide divergence in receipts among the roads of various sections is disclosed.

STOPPED CHILDREN'S CROUP COUGH.

"Three weeks ago two of my children began choking and coughing, and I saw they were having an attack of croup," writes Billie Mayberry, Eckert, Ga. "I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and gave them a dose before bedtime and soon their cough stopped and they fell asleep. Next morning their cough and all sign of croup was gone." Foley's Honey and Tar is a standard low-priced remedy for colds, bronchitis, la grippe coughs, A. R. McIntyre Drug Co.—Advertisement.

CANADIANS IN A RAPID RAID

With the British Armies in France, Dec. 24, via London, Dec. 25.—(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press).—North of Arras certain Canadian troops have just accomplished what the British officers declare marks a new phase in modern trench warfare. In a raid, which, however, was much more than a raid, they succeeded in putting out of action, temporarily at least, an entire battalion of German infantry. They took 59 prisoners, including one commissioned officer, and estimated that they killed 150 Germans in dugouts which were blown to atoms after their occupants refused to surrender.

The Canadian losses were extremely light. The "raid" took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on a front of four hundred yards. The German prisoners admit that they were taken completely by surprise. The officer captured said he was convinced that something was about to happen, but believed that the attack was coming on Christmas eve. He reported to the higher command but received no support.

The Canadians, mostly "stalwart men from the plains of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, had skillfully established themselves well forward so that when the artillery had ceased the preparatory fire they were in the German front line trenches in less than two minutes. The officer in command, who was reporting the raid to brigade headquarters by telephone, said that he had hardly uttered the words, "they're in," before he had to say, "they're in." Consternation reigned among the Germans who scrambled for the saps and dugouts leading to the rear trenches while the Canadians pelted them with hand grenades.

Caught unprepared, many Germans in the front line offered no resistance but threw up their hands with cries of "Kamerad!" Others were taken as they fled for the second and third lines for the Canadians pushed on quickly to the second trenches.

About twenty dugouts were destroyed by Canadians, several with bombs captured from the Germans. One of the officers engaged said:

"As we entered the trenches many Germans broke for the dugouts. All who did were subsequently well cared for. Each of our men was given definite instructions for his precise task and a map of the enemy's trenches which proved correct. Each man entered the fight with great cheers. When they came out two hours later they were singing and as happy as school boys on a holiday. The neatness and dispatch with which the raid was carried out were unique. The artillery cooperation of the British guns was perfection. Beautifully placed curtains of fire prepared our advance and, creeping forward, protected us as they proceeded to absolutely demolish the enemy trenches and dugouts. The program had given the men an hour and a half for their work but the cleanup was accomplished in an hour and ten minutes and the raiders signaled they were ready to return to their own trenches."

No attempt was made at a counter attack until the following night, when the Germans bombarded and raided their own front line, or what was left of it, thinking that the raiders were still there. As a matter of fact the Canadians who carried out the operation were miles away. They were not part of the fighting line but on rest and had gone forward for this particular piece of work, which was planned weeks ago.

AUSTRIANS ARE ON OFFENSIVE

Rome, Dec. 24, via London, Dec. 25, 3:35 p. m.—The war office today issued the following statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front:

"Between St. Elvio and Garda there were artillery actions which were rather more violent than elsewhere in the Tonale and Ledro valleys. We shelled some transport columns on the Pasubio and in the upper Asiago basin."

"On the Julian front, a thick mist interfered with artillery activity. In the cover of this mist infantry patrol reached by surprise our positions on Point 86, southeast of Gorizia. They were driven off and left some prisoners in our hands."

"On the Carso some encounters between patrols occurred. During the evening the enemy shelled Monfalcone and Point 144 with great violence, but was soon silenced by our artillery."

FIFTY-FIVE LOST AS DESTROYERS GO DOWN

London, Dec. 25, 6 p. m.—The admiralty announces that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North sea on December 21, during very bad weather. Six officers and 49 men were lost.

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NOTED VIOLINIST VISITS SOLDIER SON



M. Ysaye touring Belgian front with his soldier son.

M. Ysaye, the famous Belgian violinist who has played in many concerts for the funds established for the relief of his country, recently toured the Belgian front with his soldier son. The latter has taken part in several important engagements and has won the respect of his compatriots by his bravery and devotion to duty.